

REV. JOHN DODWELL, Mgr.

With Strong Staff of Editors and Correspondents.

Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second-class mail-matter.

THE CITIZEN.

An Independent Weekly
Devoted to the
Interests of
THE HOME, FARM, & SCHOOL.
50 CENTS A YEAR.

VOL. III.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1902.

Fifty cents a year.

NO. 29

IDEAS.

"Don't watch the clock."

The connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial.—ROOSEVELT.

Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? He that hath clean hands and a pure heart.—Bible.

A point for country preachers: Good roads will enlarge your congregations. The stingy Christian needs to go to the mourner's bench.

TAKE NOTICE.

Do not miss the lecture by Hon. W. H. Sanders, at the Chapel Saturday night. Topic: "The Mind Life."

Rev. Wm. Lodwick, assisted by the male quartette, will hold religious services at Hickory Plains next Sunday at 6 p. m.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

China will pay the first installment of the indemnity on Jan. 31.

A dispatch to London from Rome, Jan. 6, says that "the Pope is in a state of incredible weakness, and is only just alive."

Miss Alice Roosevelt, the eldest daughter of President Roosevelt, will christen the German Emperor's new yacht, now building at Staten Island, N. Y.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

The Seventy-fifth General Assembly of the State of Ohio went into session Tuesday.

The Congressional Year Book gives the total membership of that denomination as 635,791, a gain in the last year of 5,118.

Judge Thompson, of Kansas, has rendered a decision that the express or railway agent who delivers a package of liquor in that State is guilty of a violation of the prohibitory law.

The German Government will attach an agricultural expert to its consulate in the United States, to report upon our methods of farming, particularly on the great farms of the north-west.

A new code of laws for the District of Columbia went into effect on New Year's Day. One special feature in the new code is a section prohibiting the granting of divorces, except for infidelity.

Dr. E. A. Spitzke, of New York, said that during the four hours dissection of the body of Czolgosz, the murderer of the President, he had been able to study the brains of the criminal with considerable thoroughness, and that the brain was abnormal.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

There is in the State Treasury to the credit of the State \$1,140,000.

Twenty-four oil wells, all good ones, were drilled in Knox county during 1901.

During 1901 five hundred new corporations filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State at Frankfort.

J. R. Miller, of Nicholasville, while hanging bananas last Saturday, was bitten on the thumb by a scorpion. Doctors fear he may die.

The claims of the Kentucky soldiers of the Spanish war against the War Department are \$184,847. The claims were filed just ten minutes before the limitation expired.

The long and the short of it: A. A. Powell, who is 7 ft. 6 inches tall, was married on Friday to Miss Mattie Keelin, of Oldham county. She is four feet and five inches tall.

Mr. Jackson Morrison, of Larnie county, and Miss Minnie Hovious, of Knifley, Adair Co., both deaf mutes, were married at the home of the bride's parents, at the latter place, Jan. 2. The attendants were also deaf mutes and the ceremony was conducted by finger signs. The bridegroom was formerly a newspaper man of Vine Grove, Hardin county.

A GOOD RECOMMENDATION.

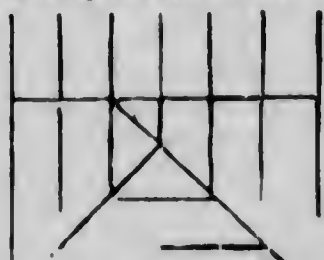
"I have noticed that the sale on Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets is almost invariably to those who have once used them," says Mr. J. H. Weber, a prominent druggist of Cascade, Iowa. What better recommendation could any medicine have than for people to call for it when again in need of such a remedy? Try them when you feel dull after eating, when you have a bad taste in your mouth, feel bilious, have no appetite or when troubled with constipation, and you are certain to be delighted with the prompt relief which they afford. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

THE SHOP.

HOUSE-BUILDING.

The bevels or cuts for any common rafter are found by taking the figure 12 on the blade, as the base for all, and for a one-half pitch using the figures 12 and 12, the blade giving the seat cut, or cut at the plate, and the tongue the down or ridge cut. For a one-third pitch take 12 on the blade, 8 on tongue; for one-fourth pitch take 6 in. on tongue, 12 on the blade. For a roof that is one-fourth not of the pitch of either of these take the run on the blade and rise on the tongue. Where the valley comes there must be a ridge board put in. This may be a piece of 2 x 4 in., and the common rafter on the front at this place should be cut 1 in. shorter, measuring square with the down cut. The first pair of rafters may be cut the full length, and the ridge cut in between them and the 6th pair, which may also be cut to come together.

This cut will show the way in which this place should be built, and shows valley and jack rafters:



The long valley rafter is cut as follows: the rise is exactly the same as that of the common rafters of the main house.

The run is found by measuring the diagonal of a square that is the same on all sides as the run of the common rafter. With the run on the blade and the rise on the tongue, we have the seat and down cuts. The length is found by measuring across the angle. The side cut is found by measuring the thickness of the rafter back from the down cut, at right angles to it, and drawing a line parallel to it, from where this parallel line cuts the corner, square across the edge; and from the point where that line cuts the other corner draw a line to the down cut, which gives the side bevel, thus:



A hip rafter is cut the same way. This rafter is to be cut short 1 in., to allow for the ridge. The short rafter is found by taking the rise and run of the kitchen roof. The down bevel is cut square across. The projection of the eaves must be allowed extra as the length of a rafter is always from a point above the side of the house, on the top of the rafter, to the ridge, thus: This description consists of a great many words but when it is thoroughly understood it will be seen to be very simple.

After the rafters are all in their places, lay on the roofing boards 4 feet, 2 inches to centers if shingles are to be used. Cut them off on the ends to allow for a 12 in. projection and nail the eave finish, or faces, in its place, flush with the top of the boarding. Then begin shingling by putting a double course at the bottom, projecting over 2 1/2 in., and 1 in., at the ends; lay them 4 1/2 inches to the weather, use two nails to each shingle; reject any shingle with a loose knot less than 9 inches from the butt. If the shingles are very dry lay them loosely, or when they are wet they will buckle. Do not be too economical in buying shingles, as it costs more to lay poor shingles and they will not last so long. Also build the flues so that you can shingle around them. Lay the tin in the valleys before shingling.

This is the eighth of a series of papers by Mr. Chas. A. King, of Berea College, upon the teaching of mechanics. The next paper will continue the subject of "house building."—Ed.

Working Overtime.

Eight hour laws are ignored by those tireless, little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Sick Headache and all Stomach, Liver and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c at all drug stores.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Dora Moody Adams died on Christmas Day, 1901, at her home in this county. The funeral services were held at Pilot Knob Church on Thursday, Dec. 26, by Rev. H. J. Derthick, Rev. C. A. Van Winkle assisting. Mrs. Adams had been afflicted for more than a year. She was an earnest Christian, and a member of the Baptist Church at Kingston.

Mrs. Beverly Terrell, of Denver, Col., an old resident of this county, died from the effects of an accident at her home on Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1901. The body was brought here for burial, and the burial was from the Glade Church on Friday, Jan. 3. Mrs. Terrell had been a member of the Glade Church 45 years, and until her removal west some twelve years ago was very active in labors for her church. She was a faithful, conscientious Christian.

James Glasco, a former student at Berea, died suddenly of heart failure in Buffalo, N. Y., last week. The burial was at Chicago, Ill.

Repair That Loom!

Homespun is coming into fashion again, and our girls should keep up the art of spinning. Berea College is finding a market for the products of fireside industry which may bring education and comfort to many homes.



We can pay for well-woven linen 40 cents a yard, jeans 60 cents, linsey 50 cents, well-matched bed coverlets \$4 to \$6. Patent dyes not accepted—old-fashioned indigo preferred.

For information address, JOSEPHINE A. ROBINSON, Homespun Exchange Berea, Ky.

Guaranteed \$900 Salary Yearly.

Men and women of good address to represent us, some to travel appointing agents, others for local work looking after our interests. \$900 salary guaranteed yearly; extra commissions and expenses; rapid advancement; old established house. Grant of office for earnest men or women to secure pleasant, permanent position and liberal income. New brilliant lines. Write at once.

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Ever brought to Berea. Collar pads, formerly sold for 40c; our price, 25c. Everything else in proportion.



Quarterly Report of the Berea Banking Co.

At the close of Business on the 31st Day of December, 1901.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts, less loans to Directors	\$21,245.82	Capital Stock paid in, in cash	\$7,500.00
Loans to Directors	600.00	Surplus Fund	800.27
Due from National Banks	\$5,902.10	Deposits subject to check (on which interest is not paid)	\$26,786.37
Due from State Banks and Bankers	3,000.00	Time certificates of deposit (on which interest is paid)	819.00
Currency	\$2,188.00	Cashier's checks outstanding	\$27,605.27
Specie	601.49		
Other items carried as Cash	2,789.49		
Furniture and Fixtures	141.67		
Current Expenses Last Quarter	1,528.34		
	252.50		
Total	\$36,058.01	Total	\$36,058.01

STATE OF KENTUCKY, ss. County of Berea, ss. W. H. Porter, Cashier of The Berea Banking Co., a bank located and doing business in the Town of Berea, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing report is a true statement of the condition of the said bank, at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1901, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and further says that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location named, and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Secretary of State, designating the 31st day of December, 1901, as the day on which such report shall be made.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by W. H. Porter, Cashier, the 21st day of January, 1902. J. L. GAY, J. P., of Madison Co.



Don't Use Spectacles

Unless you need them; and if you use them be sure they fit your needs.

I will give thorough examination with the above instrument. FREE OF CHARGE, which always indicates the correct glasses to use. If you don't need glasses I will tell you so.

T. A. Robinson,

Optician and Jeweler

Main St. Berea, Ky

Special Notice to Our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of The Chicago Inter Ocean, 106-108-110 East Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to any one interested in the subject and should be taken advantage of.

This will save your Life.

By inducing you to use

Dr. King's New Discovery,

For Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The only Guaranteed Cure. NO CURE, NO PAY. Your Druggist will warrant it.

ABSOLUTELY CURES

Grip, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, or any Affection of the Throat and Lungs.

TRIAL BOTTLES FREE. Regular Size 50 cents and \$1.00.

"Sometime ago my daughter caught a severe cold. She complained of pains in her chest and had a bad cough. I gave her Chamberlain's Cough Remedy according to directions and in two days she was well and able to go to school. I have used this remedy in my family for the past seven years and have never known it to fail," says James Prondregast, merchant, Annato Bay, Jamaica, West India Islands. The pains in the chest indicated an approaching attack of pneumonia, which in this instance was undoubtedly ward off by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to develop pneumonia. Sold by S. E. Welch, Jr.

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By selling them high-grade clothing at extremely moderate cost—apparel that meets all the demands of men of taste and fashion, yet reasonable enough in price to please the most economically inclined.

Fine Fashionable Suits, \$10 AND ABOVE. Good Reliable Suits, \$8 AND BELOW.

Patterns and styles to suit every taste, and sizes to fit every form—the tall, the short, the fat, the lean—and a tailor ready to improve the fit when necessary.

COVINGTON & BANKS, Richmond, Ky.

T. C. LOWRY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Richmond, Ky.

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I have re-opened the Meat Market on Main Street. Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, and Vegetables in Season.

M. B. RAMSEY, Berea, Ky.

Three Years in Richmond,

And out of all the sets of teeth that have been made at my office, if there is one set or any sets that show any defects, I will make a new set free. We are making the best set of teeth in the world for \$7.50, and if defects show in five years we give you a new set free. This applies to all the teeth I have made or am going to make the best alloy fills in the world at 75 cents.

DR. HOBSON, Dentist.

Permanently located in the Hobson Building—next door to Government Building.

Richmond, Kentucky.

Reference, Richmond National Bank.

Special Price to Students.

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BETTER { RESERVE CONTRACTS PLANS

Than any other company doing business in the State. Those seeking honest, legitimate investments will receive our most cordial and thorough attention.

DR. C. E. SMOOT, Pres. S. M. TUDOR, Sec. & Gen. Mgr. J. S. CRUTCHER, Treas.

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Fair Dealing Pays:

And that is one reason our business is increasing. We sell you in a way to bring us your Future Trade, and that of your friends.

For The Holidays:

New Rockers, Ladies' Desks, Couches, Dining and Bedroom Furniture, and many attractive articles to make the home comfortable. Picture Framing, Carpets, Matting, Rugs.

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WE ANTICIPATE to-day our wants and needs for tomorrow. WE ANTICIPATE in the Fall our wants in Shoes and Furnishing Goods. We have ANTICIPATED your wants, and are ready to supply them from a large and complete stock.

Men's and Boys Shoes, Heavy Boots, Bootees, Felt and Rubber Boots, Underwear, Neckwear, Socks, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Rain Coats. You will find us complete in STYLE, QUALITY, and PRICE, and will save you money, which is the greatest anticipation of all.

DOUGLAS & CRUTCHER

207 West Main Street, RICHMOND, KY.

Mr. Geo. W. Pow is our BERE A AGENT, and has a line of our ampers. Goods can be had of him at the same price as charged in Our Store at Richmond.

DRINK AND BUSINESS

WORLD OF COMMERCE AROUSED TO HARMFUL EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

So Declares the President of the National W. T. U. In Annual Report—Marked Revolution in Life Insurance Methods.

The report of the president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, which was read at the recent annual convention at Fort Worth, Tex., contained many striking features. Among other things the report said:

The business world is aroused as never before in regard to the harmful effects of drinking and smoking and to the financial loss caused thereby. The increasing number of railroads that are placing a ban upon those habits is certainly encouraging to reformers. It now appears in the printed rules of some of the great roads that the use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited, their habitual use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for the dismissal of employees and that the use of tobacco by employees while on duty in or about passenger stations or on passenger cars is prohibited.

The marked revolution in life insurance methods is worth noting. There was a time when special premiums were demanded of total abstainers on the assumption that they were not as healthy, were not as likely to live, as were drinkers. Now not only in our country, but in Great Britain, there are companies which issue policies to total abstainers in separate sections, so that if they really do live longer, as temperance people claim, they will get a larger share in the profits, and it has already been proved that the risks of total abstainers are the superior by a large percent.

The declarations of medical experts on alcohol also furnish great encouragement to the temperance reformer who has long and impudently looked for co-operation and help from this influential source.

At the Vienna congress celebrated physicians, some of them connected with lunatic asylums and inebriate institutions, agreed that from a medical standpoint alcohol is not a strength-giver, is not a food, is not even the best sort of a stimulant.

Plato's philosophy expressed in the following declaration is true today—viz: "That the citizen cannot be good or happy without equitable legislation existing in the city, that the best governed city, the one which furnishes the best home for men, is that city in which all the citizens rejoice or are made sad by the same things and that the sum of misery is attained when the same things work to the profit of some and to the misery of others."

We of the white ribbon army know there is nothing which produces so much misery for multitudes and so much profit for others—looking at the profit from the short sighted human standpoint—as does the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor, and we confidently believe the only way to overthrow the liquor traffic is through state and national prohibition.

QUAINT SIGNBOARDS.

Some Odd Inscriptions Relating to Temperance Public Houses.

In the course of his contributions on temperance topics to a London contemporary a leading temperance advocate quotes the following quaint descriptions of temperance signboards.

The signboard, he writes, has long played a prominent part in the trade of the publican. Temperance caterers have not done much in this direction. In the early days of the "public house without the drink" the following lines were frequently met with:

A public house without the drink.
Where men may read and smoke and think,
Then sober home coming!

A temperance house in a Surrey village exhibits the following:

Wear your temperance, step within;
No temptation here to sin.
Wholesome drinks here are sold,
Quite refreshing, hot and cold.
Tea and coffee, water clear,
Lemonade and ginger beer,
Books and papers you will find
To cheer and elevate the mind.

A Railroad Official's Wisdom.

Strictures on the drinking man, especially in the railroad business, are growing every year, and the union of usefulness narrowed very materially. All great railroad systems have stringent rules against employees, especially trainmen, drinking intoxicating liquors during working hours, and now one road has come to the front and declared against its employees using liquor at any time or place. W. A. Edwards, superintendent of the eastern division of the Chicago Great Western railroad, with headquarters at Dubuque, Ia., has issued an order prohibiting the men under his charge from using liquor at any time or place.

What Beer Drinking Does.

In appearance, says The Scientific American, the beer drinker may be the picture of health, but in reality he is most incapable of resisting disease. A slight injury, a severe cold or a shock to the body or mind will commonly provoke acute disease, ending fatally. Compared with inebriates who use different kinds of alcohol, he is more incurable and more generally diseased.

Teaching Temperance to Children.

Every state in the Union but one has adopted scientific temperance instruction in the public schools, so that those great truths are taught to about 16,000,000 children.

Many Swine Die From Drink.

It is said that in Switzerland every tenth death is caused by excessive drinking.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON II, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 12.

Text of the Lesson, Acts II, 1-21.
Memory Verse, 2-4—Golden Text, Acts II, 38—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1901, by American Press Association.]

1. "And when the day of Pentecost was fully come they were all with one accord in one place." This day, called Pentecost, or "fiftieth day," is mentioned again in chapter xx, 16, and I Cor. xvi, 8, as a day to be remembered and observed and is foreshadowed in Lev. xxiii, 15, 16, in the new meal offering of first fruits fifty days after the sheaf of first fruits, the farmer representing the resurrection of Christ on the day after the Passover Sabbath and the latter, fifty days later, suggesting the event of our lesson in connection with the beginning of the gathering of the body of Christ from all nations. The lesson in the fiftieth day offering sets forth the sin even in the believer, for heaven is always a type of evil, but it is met by the blood of the sacrifice (Lev. xxiii, 17-21). Christ is the first fruits; we are a kind of first fruits (I Cor. xv, 23; Jas. i, 18). While the disciples of Christ waited for the promise of the Father they continued in prayer and supplication (Acts i, 4, 14), but whether the election of Matthias to fill the place of Judas was of the Lord or of Peter is a question. Some disciples still find it difficult to pray and wait without the transaction of some other business. We may possibly find Paul and not Matthias as the twelfth. See the one record of the Lord's people in I, 14; II, 1, 46; IV, 24; V, 12; viii, 6; x, 25; just seven times; the one record of Satan's followers in vii, 57; xii, 20; xviii, 12; xix, 24; just four times, the worldwide number, suggesting the whole world in the wicked one hating God (Rev. vii, 1; I John v, 19; I John vi, 18, 19). The word is only used once elsewhere (Rom. xv, 6), and teaches us with one mind and one mouth to glorify God.

2-4. "They were all filled with the Holy Ghost." When the Holy Spirit came upon Christ at His baptism, He came in the form of a dove, for there was no need of a purifying or consuming fire, but saved sinners need the Spirit as a fire. The saying in Isa. lvi, 2, "The fire causeth the waters to boil to make Thy name known," taken in connection with the water as the word (Eph. v, 26), and the Spirit as fire helps us to understand why some people who know much of the word of God seem to have no power or go in them. The water is not boiling; they need the fire of the Holy Spirit. The Spirit came as the Lord Jesus said He would and took possession of these redeemed ones, His temples, and at once they began to speak, or rather the Spirit who filled them began to speak through them. See in Acts iv, 31, how when they were filled on another occasion they spoke the word of God with boldness. While yet with them in His mortal body Jesus had told them, "It is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father that speaketh in you" (Matt. x, 20). Neither the thoughts nor the words were theirs; but, as in the case of the sweet psalmist of Israel, the Spirit of the Lord spoke by them, and His word was in their tongue (II Sam. xxiii, 27).

5-11. Jews from all nations were gathered at Jerusalem, and quickly they came together and heard these unlearned Galileans talking in the languages of all lands concerning the wonderful works of God. The Holy Spirit had taken full control of these men and was telling through them the things of God and of Christ as Jesus said He would (John xvi, 13-16). He who first gave different languages to people (Gen. xi, 7) can as easily cause others to speak these languages when He sees fit, and, although we do not hear of missionaries in our day acquiring a foreign language in that way, yet I am acquainted with missionaries who, in reliance upon Job xxvi, 4, were able to speak in a foreign tongue in a very short time. One whom I know passed an examination in six months that would ordinarily require a year of study. The Spirit does not talk of the word of man, nor does He honor man, but He loves to honor God. Like the servant of Abraham when he went to obtain a wife for Isaac, He tells of the only Son and how the Father had given all things into His hand. The messenger of the Lord is not expected to think out his message and tell the people his thoughts, but he is expected to receive it from the Lord and deliver it as the Lord's message (Ex. iv, 12; Jer. i, 7; John xii, 49; I Pet. iv, 11).

12-15. This supernatural occurrence was to these devout Jews who listened, prebensible, and they tried to explain it by saying that these men were full of new wine, about as silly an explanation as is given by some of the wise and professedly devout men of our day of some of the wonderful works of God. The natural man, however educated or religious he may be, cannot receive the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto Him (I Cor. ii, 14), and these devout, religious Jews needed just what Nicodemus needed, a new birth, the gift of God, which many of them a little later received. That the wisdom of this world cannot comprehend or explain the things of God is repeatedly shown in the book of Daniel, a book which some of the wise men seem to wish out of the Bible, perhaps because therein is shown the utter inability of the wisdom of Egypt to explain the things of God. The wise of this world are drunken, but not with wine (Isa. xlii, 9). Consider also Eph. v, 18, and some similarity between a man filled with wine and one filled with the Spirit.

16-21. Peter does not say that this was the fulfillment of that part of Joel's prophecy which he quotes, but that it was a sample of it or, if you prefer, a fulfillment, for one has truly said that prophecy may have a germinant accomplishment while the complete fulfillment is yet in the future. That Joel's prophecy has not yet had its fulfillment (if you will suffer the word) or its final fulfillment is seen in the context, for Israel is still ashamed and humiliated among the nations, and Jerusalem is not holy, for strangers still possess her, and the Lord has not yet returned to dwell in Zion (Joel iii, 17, 21). The judgment of nations (Joel iii, 1, 2), of which our Lord spoke in Matt. xvi, 31-40, has not yet taken place, for He has not yet come in His glory. When He thus comes, we will come with Him to be associated with Him in judging the nations (Col. iii, 4; I Cor. vi, 2; Rev. ii, 26-28). Let us be filled with the Spirit and be His faithful witnesses till He come.

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS OF A COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHER.

Abstract of an address delivered by President First before the State Colored Teachers' Association at Lexington.

Our problem is to raise the average of the race so that it shall present fewer paupers and criminals and more men and women of character and independent earning power and property. The agencies to produce this raising of the race are the family, the church and the school.

THE SCHOOL CENTERS IN THE TEACHER.

The scholarship or knowledge of a teacher is secured by the examinations which the State requires. By professional acquirements I mean those other accomplishments which can hardly be measured by examinations, but which go so far to make up the success of a teacher in the country districts. A country doctor must know a great deal besides medicine. A country preacher must know a great deal besides his Bible, and a country school teacher must have professional acquirements which are not canvassed in his examinations.

1. He must be a good converser; he must know how to make agreeable calls on all the households in his district, and win in advance the confidence of the people so that the parents will be reminded of their opportunities and the young people start with a desire for education. The best single measure of the success of a school teacher is the question of the number of children who are so interested that they attend steadily.

2. He must be a good showman. He must know how to plan for exhibitions and special occasions, which will increase the interest of the students and keep the school permanently in mind in every household in the district from the beginning of the term to the end.

3. He must be a good singing school master, so that he can draw out the young people who may not be attending school, and do them good, and perhaps earn a little money himself, by keeping up a singing class—which would take the place of many a foolish and harmful gathering.

4. He must be a good Sunday-school worker. In any country district the Sunday-school languishes for lack of leaders. The neighbors are jealous of one another, and if one man becomes the superintendent others will refuse to attend. But if the teacher of the districts comes forward and manages the enterprise, the Sunday-school will be a success and will do at least as much as the day school towards advancing everything good.

5. He must be a good peace-maker. Almost every country district is torn to pieces by quarrels and jealousies. A teacher who can unite the people and make them work together is a blessing.

6. He must be able to keep on good terms with the white neighbors. This often requires patience, good nature, and the powers of a real diplomat, but it is of the utmost importance that every colored teacher should have the confidence and good will of the leading white families in the community.

7. He should be a good promoter of industry, ready to praise those who are careful, skilful and saving, and encourage to work those who are negligent and lazy. The first campaign of the colored race is to secure property.

8. He must be a good friend to the poor. The poor need a friend more than they need money. They need some one who can give them encouragement and guidance and show them how, by patient industry, to get out of their difficulties.

9. He must be a good teacher of manners. His pupils will succeed or fail in the world largely by their manners; those who learn how to say "If you please" and "Thank you"—those who get in the habit of taking care of themselves in the way of cleanliness and good clothes (I do not mean showy garments)—will find employment and win confidence and succeed in the world.

The fight for the elevation of a race must be carried on in every remote district. It is a good thing to be a good district school teacher.

A Fireman's Close Call.

"I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain," writes C. W. Bellamy, a locomotive fireman, of Burlington, Iowa. "I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters and, after taking it, I felt as well as I ever did in my life." Weak, sickly, run down people always gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. For sale at all drugstores. Price 50 cents.

THE SCHOOL.

THE PURPOSE AND VALUE OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(Continued.)

As the government became a government "of the people for the people" it did not hesitate to take this institution, upon which the people built their hopes, under its fostering care, and provide for it by bounteous gifts and wise legislation. Here was opportunity for grave mistakes, but they were not committed. With the plausible logic of old-world politicians and philosophers fresh in their minds, with the examples of military schools, church schools and charity schools in full view, it would have been easy for our forefathers to have adopted an old-world system, ready-made, but they chose to build a new system, in harmony with their new political structure. While the sons of the nobility continued to make Latin verses at Eton, and the charity boys of London ran about the streets in long blue coats and with lame heads, and the boys of Prussia continued to be taught that the chief duty of man was submission to the king in general and to military drill in particular, it remained for the United States to show to the world a system of public schools, un denominational in creed, impartial in politics and unclassified in caste. Their establishment was not, and was not intended to be an act of philanthropy, but an act of statesmanship. It was prompted, not by the desire of the rich to do their duty to the poor, but by the determination of the patriot to provide for the future of his country. Other nations might depend upon military skill or upon the ascendancy of a religious sect, but the future of this new nation was to be secured by the universal intelligence and integrity of its people.

Though so fully recognized as a national necessity the national government was wise in not assuming direct control of the schools but in trusting that to the people. But it has always given encouragement and material aid. As early as 1787, before our form of government had fairly crystallized, a national grant of land was made for the maintenance of the Public Schools, the act declaring that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind the means of education shall be forever encouraged." Since then nearly one hundred and fifty millions of acres of the public lands have been turned over to the States for school purposes. The States have supplemented these gifts by other grants, and have all made liberal provision by taxation. Towns and cities have still further taxed themselves, and millions of dollars have been given from private fortunes until it is our boast that no settlement is so remote that it cannot have its schoolhouse, and no boy is so poor that he cannot receive an education.

As wise and patriotic as were the sturdy statesmen who instituted our Public Schools they yet "muddled better than they knew." The institution receives but little mention in the written histories of the country, and fills but little space in the columns of the newspapers of the day; but it is the one institution that lies nearest to the American heart and is most closely linked with American life. This is not a new statement, but we should not for a moment forget the fact, nor permit the statement of it to become so trite as to lose its force. It is hard to see how the nation could have lived through its first century without its public schools. Other nations, to be sure, have lived and flourished without such a system, but the conditions of the present are not those of the past. There is strength in rule uneducated vigor, in a loyalty based upon national pride and a love of home, and upon this strength untutored have relied, but this will not suffice. As invention has supplied mechanical devices to take the place of muscular power, the greater has become the need of intellectual culture. Nations which were formerly strangers to each other have been brought in fierce competition, and in all the practical arts, as well as in war, victory must now rest with the people whose intellectual powers have been best trained—who have the best acquaintance with the sciences.

(To be continued.)

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons, Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skiu Eruptions; Infalible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at all drugstores.

THE HOME.

No meal is complete lacking good bread. You cannot have good bread from poor flour. If you will procure good flour (whole wheat—not fancy patent white) and follow the directions given below you will have bread worth eating and full of nutriment.

Take twelve Irish potatoes of medium size, peel, boil in one-half gallon of water, put through a colander (water and all) when done, add one-half cupful each of salt and sugar, and one tablespoonful of flour. Mix thoroughly, beating out all lumps, and when cool enough not to scald it add a glass of hop-yeast. Soak the yeast previously, so it will be nice and light. Set in a warm place to rise—I usually allow twelve hours for this—add two quarts of milk-warm water, stir and set away in a cool place. Use this to mix the bread, not adding any other liquid. Do not set a sponge. Let your dough rise until light, then mold into your pans, let rise again to about twice the original bulk, and bake. I mix in early morning, and have my bread baked by noon. This is a fine yeast, and when once tried it will not be given up. It makes the most delicious bread, and without much work.

The Marks of a Lady.

There are certain marks of a lady which are easily recognized and possible to cultivate. These are, a gentle voice, refinement in the use of language, and neatness in dress.

Not all girls can be educated, but they can be thoughtful in the use of words, and can eliminate from their vocabulary all slang. Slang from the lips of a woman is exceedingly vulgar.

A gentle voice is possible. Thoughtlessness, more than anything else, is responsible for the loud, harsh tones often heard when girls are in conversation. Loud speaking spoils the attractiveness of the most beautiful face. It is worse than giggling, for the giggling girl may sober down when she gets older, but the loud-mouthed girl is likely to become louder, unless she resolutely determines to control her voice.

Neatness is an essential characteristic of womanliness. The clothes may be poor, the wardrobe may be limited, but the true lady is neat in her dress.

The slovenly girl who indulges in loud talk marred by slang should cultivate neatness, gentleness of voice, and purity of language.—Exchange.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS.

There are so many alum baking powders about, most of which are represented to be made of cream of tartar, that the following list of powders in which chemists have found alum will be of value:

KON BON Contains Alum.
Mant. by Grant Chemical Co., Chicago.
GOOD LUCK Contains Alum.
Mant. by Southern Mfg. Co., Richmond.
BAILLIE'S Contains Alum.
Mant. by Morehouse Mfg. Co., Savannah.

The housekeeper should bear in mind that alum makes a cheap baking powder. It costs but two cents a pound, while cream of tartar costs thirty. The quality of the powder is therefore usually indicated by the price.

YOUR POSTMASTER

Is the authorized agent for THE CITIZEN. Give him FIFTY CENTS and he will send it to us and we will send you The Neatest, Clearest, Newsworthy Newspaper you ever read, fifty-two times, one each week for a year.

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Over 30 Teachers, 800 Students (from 20 States). Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing, two years. Model Schools—General Education, and fitting for advanced courses.

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Normal Course—Two years, with practice teaching.

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Music—Reed Organ, Choral (free), Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$14 to be paid in advance.

The school is endorsed by Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations. For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

WILL O. GAMBLE, - Berea, Madison Co., Ky.

THE CITIZEN

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The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean, \$1 a year, and The Citizen, 50 cents a year, for One Year for One Dollar.

In addition to this if you will send 97 cents more, in all \$1.97, we will send you the best published life of President McKinley. Think and Act. Read the Inter Ocean Advertisement elsewhere.

Offer No. 2: And a good one.

The Cincinnati Weekly Gazette, for one year, 24 pages, the Oldest Newspaper in the West, The Citizen, one year, the Best Newspaper in Eastern Kentucky, and twelve splendid pictures one each month with your papers for only 80 cents.

These pictures are not cheap chromos, they are real works of art, two of them are fine portraits of President and Mrs. McKinley and are suitable decorations for any parlor. Reflect and Act.

Offer No. 3: A Splendid Opportunity to procure the very best literature in the world, excepting the Bible, a set of Shakespeare. It is complete in 12 vols., very large type, excellent paper, fine limp cloth, gilt top binding, small handy volumes, 4 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches. It is the unbridled text of Clark and Wright's Cambridge Shakespeare, which is generally accepted by scholars as the best. It has numbered lines the same as the famous Cambridge Globe edition, therefore readily used with the notes of other editions. It has all the notes and historical and critical prefaces of the famous "Temple Edition." There is also an extra volume, making 13, a "Shakespeare Dictionary," containing a complete glossary and brief commentary, index of characters and dictionary of popular quotations, in one alphabetical order. There are also 13 fine original illustrations, and the set is bound in a beautiful silk cloth box. Price \$5.00. I will give you The Ideal Shakespeare and The Citizen for one year, all charges on the books prepaid, for \$3.50. Think of it! A complete set of Shakespeare, well bound, good paper, good type, in 13 handy volumes and The Best Paper in Eastern Kentucky for one year for only \$3.50, all charges prepaid. Make money orders, etc., payable to The Citizen, Boreo, Ky. A sample copy of the above set can be seen at our office.

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20-Page Newspaper. 50c. a year

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It enters the new year in a most promising condition, and, with a determination to double its greatly increased business, makes the most costly free offering ever made by a weekly publication.

Commencing December, 1901, every subscriber will receive FREE, once each month with his paper, a beautiful and valuable picture for twelve months.

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They are not ordinary, cheap pictures, but are copyright reproductions, which The Commercial Tribune Company, at a heavy cost, obtained exclusive control of for this territory, are printed by special contract. Their genuineness is guaranteed. Each is 7x11, mounted on a block volume mat 11x15. One can not be purchased at any art store for less than one dollar.

A free offer of this value was never before made by a weekly newspaper, and when one stops to consider that he is getting the best and most up-to-date weekly published for only 50 cents a year, and in addition is presented with a set of twelve pictures that can not be purchased for \$5.00, he realizes that we are out for new business and intend to get it, even though it is most expensive.

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This is for cash subscriptions only. All subscriptions under this offer must be sent through THE CITIZEN office.

UNION CHURCH MEETING.

The Union Church held its annual meeting in the Chapel on Saturday Inst. There were about 140 participants in the excellent dinner provided by the ladies. The business meeting was very harmonious, and the prospects cheering. Rev. G. A. Burgess, the pastor, has secured the confidence and love of the members in an eminent degree. The following either held over or were elected as officers: Assistant Pastor, Wm. Lodwick; Clerk, L. V. Dodge; Treasurer, T. J. Osborne; Deacons, S. G. Hunsen, R. E. Preston, C. A. King and W. E. Judd; Deaconesses, Mrs. W. F. Hays and Mrs. M. E. Clift; Trustees, J. Burlett, J. M. Hart and J. L. Gay; Superintendent of S. S., S. C. Mason, H. M. Jones and W. C. Gamble; Choristers, Wm. Lodwick and W. C. Gamble; Organist, Miss Edith L. Ruddock.

The objects of benevolence which have been remembered by the church are the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the Baptist Orphans, Home, the Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, the Southern work of the Congregational Church, and those in need in our own vicinity.

BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

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FOR SALE BY SISCO & CO., Nicholasville, Ky.

Edward Blake: College Student.

By Charles M. Sheldon. Author of "In His Steps," "Malen Kirk," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Robert Hardy's Secret," "The Captive," "The Boy in the Woods," "The Boy in the Cave," "The Boy in the Forest," "The Boy in the Field," "The Boy in the Garden," "The Boy in the House," "The Boy in the Street," "The Boy in the Town," "The Boy in the Country," "The Boy in the World."

CHAPTER III.

Another week went by, and Edward continued his football practice on the second eleven. He was in fine trim now, and every afternoon's play added to the confidence he felt in his physical powers. He was learning to play with his head, too, and the second eleven all realized to a man that Freshman Blake was in reality the star player of the team.

So it was not very much of a surprise to Edward, after all, when a week before the Thanksgiving day's game with the university Reynolds, the captain of the college eleven, came up to the room to see him. Willis was in the room just getting ready, as usual, to go out somewhere, but as Reynolds plunged at once into the subject he waited to hear the ink and take a part in it.

"Wallace is in bad shape for the game next week. The manager has agreed with me that he ought not to play. We're in a hole if we can't get the right man for quarter back. It's out of the regular order, of course, but we have settled on you to substitute for Wallace's place. In the practice game tomorrow you'll go with us instead of second eleven, and by next week we'll risk you with the university."

Reynolds of course spoke as if the putting of Blake into Wallace's place was an honor to the young freshman, and there was not the glimmer of a suspicion in his mind that Blake might refuse. Edward was passionately fond of the game. He had so far been nearly as much carried away with it as Willis always was, and he felt a thrill of pride in being chosen to what many in the college would consider a place of great honor.

And yet for the second time since entering college his slow but clear mind faced a situation that, as in the case of the paper route, contained a principle vague enough to very many, but so well defined to him, imbued as he was with his home training in matters of absolute truthfulness, that he could not ignore it nor shut it out of his choices.

Reynolds had risen to go, taking for granted that Blake was overwhelmed with the honor and not expecting any remark from him, when Edward stopped him with a question:

"Does Pearson play in the varsity game?"

"Of course he does," replied Reynolds, staring at Blake. "He's our mainstay for right tackle."

Willis looked queerly at Edward and said a little roughly, "What difference does it make to you whether Pearson plays or not?"

Edward did not reply to him, but asked another question of Reynolds, who had his hand on the knob of the door and was wondering what Blake was driving at.

"Do all the fellows on the eleven know that Pearson is only a dummy student?"

Reynolds stared again in astonishment. "Of course they do," he replied. "It's understood by everybody, professors and all."

"Then when you play another team as a college team you play Pearson as a college student when in reality he's—"

"Oh, this isn't a Sunday school!" broke in Willis impatiently. "It was all right about the paper route business, but you're drawing it too fine here, Blake. There isn't a fellow in all of college who would understand your objection, and if you stick for it you will never be able to get right with the college again."

Reynolds looked bewildered. "What's it all about?" he asked, looking at Edward and then at Willis. "What are you fellows driving at? I must be going." He opened the door and Willis shouted: "It's all right. It's just a little thing that Blake has some doubts."

But Edward spoke up: "I want to say a word about my playing."

Reynolds stepped back into the room, but still kept his hand on the knob. Willis had gone over to Edward's table and was remonstrating with him in a low but very earnest voice.

"Oh, come now. It's the last game of the season. What's the use of kicking on Pearson? You're not to blame for his being hired. You don't have to lie about anything. Why, you can't live at all if you begin in this way. And there isn't another man in college who thinks as you do. Besides that, there isn't another man who can take Wallace's place. You owe it to the college to stand by for this game. If you don't, it will ruin your football chances for the rest of the course."

Edward hesitated, and Willis misunderstood it.

"He'll play all right, Reynolds," he said, turning to the captain.

"No; I won't," said Edward doggedly. If there was one trait that Edward was distinguished for more than this one of exact truthfulness, it was a dogged obstinacy that mountains of opposition could not overturn.

"What's that?" exclaimed Reynolds, thinking he had misunderstood.

"I say I won't play. As I understand it, every man on the eleven who plays with another college team the same enters into a deception that is practiced in the case of Pearson. The team as a team indorses the lie. Pearson is not a bona fide student, but is simply hired by the college because he can play ball. So every time the team plays it acts a lie with the opposing team. And I say I will not be a party to such deception no matter what happens."

Reynolds was so surprised that for half a minute he simply stared at Edward with his mouth open, unable to say a word. At last he managed to gasp, "Well, of all the!"

Then he stopped and laughed at Edward again. "Your bucking the line won't do any good. Better try an end run."

Reynolds drew a long breath and regarded Blake again very curiously. "Do you mean to say that you'll let a little scruple like that lose the game for the next week?"

"May be a little scruple for you. It's a big one for me."

"It's Blake's ball now," put in Willis, taking down his overcoat. "Look out for a ten yard gain."

"It's perfect nonsense!" ejaculated Reynolds savagely. He paused again, unable to express himself. He was a senior, had been playing football ever since he left the academy and considered the results of a game with another team as of more importance than all the rest of the objects of a college course put together. He exalted football and its importance above every other consideration. He was as incapable of understanding Blake's position as if he and Blake had been born and brought up on different planets. Even Willis, with all his narrow definitions and absurd enthusiasm for football, had some conception of Edward's motive. But Reynolds had not the remotest understanding of it.

Edward reached up to his shelf, pulled down a book and quietly sitting down at his table he opened the book and began to study. Reynolds was furious. He came up to the table and leaned over it.

"Do you mean to say that you refuse the honor of the position we have offered you just to stick on a matter that?"

"I said I won't play, and that ends it," said Edward slowly.

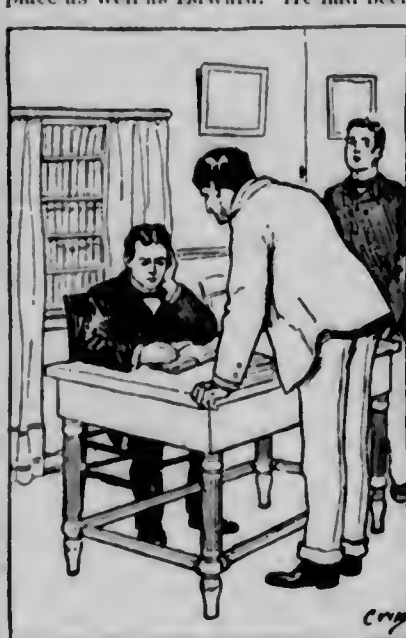
"Score six to nothing in favor of Blake," said Willis as he walked to the door. "Come on, Reynolds. It's no use if he's made up his mind. Might as well try to kick goal with a soap bubble."

Reynolds paused a moment, and then with an oath he followed Willis out of the room. When they were gone, Freshman Blake put his head down on his book and kept it there several minutes. Not a man in all the college at that time could probably understand all he experienced. It is doubtful if, when he raised his head and started in with his evening's study, Edward Blake himself understood the full meaning of what he himself had chosen to do. It is certain that he could not foresee all its consequences.

Before noon the next day everybody in college knew that Edward Blake of the freshman class had refused to substitute for Wallace on the football team, and everybody knew the reason he had given for refusing. From a comparatively obscure individual in

the freshman class Edward suddenly became the subject of more criticism and discussion than any other student in college. Curious glances were shot in his direction when he went into chapel next morning, and even the row of professors up on the platform seemed to share in the general excitement.

The next few days in the life of Edward Blake, college student, are not easy to describe. Pressure was brought to bear on him from his class as a body. The entire college was stirred over the event. There did not happen to be any one who could take Wallace's place as well as Edward. He had been



Reynolds came up to the table and leaned over it.

playing with such energy and intelligence that he distanced every other man on the second eleven and distanced them so far that there was no comparison.

But to all appeals and arguments Edward returned few words. He grew more stolid and unyielding with every effort to move him. Dignified seniors fied up to his room, men of influence in athletic circles, and they all fied down again, furious and bitter that a freshman off a farm should refuse to uphold the college in its pet contest with the university. Willis put in a daily remonstrance, and a serious breach seemed widening between the roommates in spite of their good understanding of a little while before.

When the eventful day came, the college sent down the best man they could get as substitute for Wallace. The game was played with a "ring of blood around the moon," to quote Willis, but the university won by six points, and the college almost to a man blamed Edward Blake for the defeat.

It seemed a little strange to Edward in the next few days that followed that his purpose and motive were not more clearly understood. But Hope college at that time was at a very low point of life in a Christian way. It would be unfair to say that Edward received no encouragement whatever from the better element of the college. But it is a painful truth that at that particular time in the history of the college it lacked the distinct manly type of Christian scholarship and leadership that it shortly afterward began to enjoy.

It was during this particular experience, through which he passed with considerable bitterness, that Edward came to know a far different life in another direction, the final results of which led to changes in his personal character that were far-reaching in their seriousness and meaning.

Willis had kept up a running fire of sarcastic comment on the football episode until Edward had begun seriously to think of making a change in his room. He had felt disappointed in Willis. The revelation of his deeper life at the time of the paper route affair had pleased Edward greatly. It seemed to him, however, that since the defeat of the team by the university Willis had grown unnecessarily critical, and his tendency to fast habits had never been more marked or more distasteful.

One evening early in December, just before the holiday vacation, Edward was somewhat gloomily attempting to study and brooding over his experiences. He did not expect to go home for the holidays on account of the expense, although he had saved up a little out of his work, to which he had added by extra jobs about the buildings in one way and another.

Willis had been very quiet for a longer time than usual. At last he broke the silence by rising and going over to Edward's table.

"Say, old man!" He spoke in a kindly tone that Edward could not help noting. "We've had this gloom turned on about long enough, don't you think? Pshaw! You're no mind reader. I think a good deal more of you for not playing. What difference does it make what I say? Come. What you need is a little fun once in a while. You study the very insides out of the old books, and what good does it do? If you come out at last as valetudinarian or something like that, what good does it do? All the men that graduate at the head of their classes either die soon after they get out of college or they are never heard of anywhere afterward. All the famous men are always dull and uninteresting in college. I tell you I don't want to go into obscurity the way most of the brilliant scholars go. I'm taking all the precautions I can to avoid their fate. Tell you what, Blake, you shut up the old books tonight and go down and take in 'The Pace That Kills.' It's a jolly farce, and you need a good laugh. Come on."

"What kind of a show is it?" asked Edward reluctantly. He had never been to the theater, and Willis, who went constantly, had never before asked him to go, because he had reason to believe that Edward would not go anyway. Besides, with more thoughtfulness than Edward had given him

credit for, he knew that Edward would not go to entertainments at another person's expense and could not afford to go often at his own.

"Oh, it's a farce. There's no sense in it, but it makes no difference. There's a lot of pretty girls and some pretty fair tumbling and trapeze work, but the fun is in the old tramps and characters that get caught ridding themselves and all that sort of thing. I've got a couple of seats in the parquette, and Barnes was going with me, but he's sick and can't go. Come on. Have some fun just once."

Willis reached over the table good naturedly and shut Edward's book up. Edward hesitated a minute, but he was really curious to see the entertainment, and he had not been out anywhere except to a literary society since he entered college. Besides, he was so relieved to have the good will of his roommate again that he felt ashamed to refuse his invitation in spite of a little uneasiness about the character of a show with such a name.

So he got up, put on his overcoat and went down into the city with Willis, who was in high spirits and sang and whistled constantly up to the very door of the opera house. That was always one of the surprising things to Edward, that Willis had such a perpetual fund of animal life in spite of his dissipated habits that turned night into day and broke all the rules of diet and digestion that are known to medical science.

"The Pace That Kills" was advertised on the glaring billboards as a "roaring farce in four acts, interspersed with the wonderful trapeze performance of the De Lacy brothers," etc.

There were things in it that made Edward blush and tremble. They were not perhaps absolutely indecent, but they were things that he knew well enough he would not care to have Freeda see or hear. There were several really funny scenes at which he found himself laughing, and it was an unusual habit with him. Willis roared boisterously and seemed to know the slang names for all the actors and gave Edward brief bits of personal gossip about some of them. Between the acts Willis went out twice and got a glass of beer each time at the theater restaurant. Edward of course knew that his roommate drank, and they had one sharp debate over the fact, but the subject was not referred to after that. Edward had never known of Willis becoming intoxicated, although he had heard the other Greek letter society men speak of Willis as if he was drinking more than was good for him.

When the play was over and they were climbing college hill, Willis suddenly asked, "Well, what did you think of it? Wasn't it funny?"

"Yes," replied Edward. "That is, parts of it were."

"You couldn't expect the whole of a 'roaring farce' to be funny," replied Willis with sarcasm. "That would be too much. But I tell you, old man, it did you good. You ought to go out in a while to brighten you up. I saw you actually laugh out loud tonight. Why, if you don't do it once in a while you'll scare yourself to death one of these days when you laugh by accident and wonder what it is."

Edward was silent, and while Willis was at it blacking his shoes he was going over the evening in a way that would have astonished his careless roommate if he could have read his thought.

For Edward Blake, college student, had reached, very largely unconsciously to himself, a crisis in his life. As he lay wide awake for an hour after Willis was fast asleep, he was going over all the scenes in the play and especially those scenes that at the time had made him uncomfortable. There was a positive fascination for him in the impure suggestion that for the first time burned into his imagination, with pictures of fire set about the stage realism with a vividness that glowed like a new sensation in his hitherto remarkably pure and unimpaired soul.

When the college term closed for the holidays, Willis went home and Edward was left alone. There were but few men left in Rankin hall. Freeda had remained in the ladies' hall, which also was largely deserted. On the Saturday after college closed Edward had been over to see her. He reflected as he went back that evening that he had said nothing to his sister about the play or his going to it. They had talked about the folks at home, and Freeda had again raised the question of leaving the hall to secure a place somewhere near the college where she could work for room and board. Edward had opposed the plan, but he had a vague feeling when he came away that Freeda, who was a very independent and determined girl, might at any time do the very thing she had suggested.

"I'm perfectly able to do the work, Ned. It will save at least \$200 a year, and you know mother is really slaving at the dairy work to keep me here in the hall."

Edward remonstrated again, but he knew very well that what Freeda said was true. As he went away he vowed that in some way he would work day and night to make his own expenses and Freeda's, too, and so relieve the loving, faithful mother of her constant burden.

And then the boy's great temptation faced him, and he was swept under by his yielding to it. In the next two weeks he lost one of the best, brightest jewels of a young man's life—he lost his sense of personal purity. The theaters had never offered to the public such a large number of cheap, questionable shows as they offered that winter during the holiday season. Night after night Edward climbed the gallery and sat through plays that robbed him of his clean, healthy mind and put in its place imagination that made him ashamed to see his own face. He slunk up the stairs and took obscure seats where none of the other students who might chance to be pres-

ent could see him. He found that his taste for the plays, where seldom any one but men were present, was growing and deepening, and, while he knew well enough how deep down he was sinking and despising himself for it, he continued to go, and for the first time in his life he knew what the drunkard begins to know before he has become altogether lost to love of wife and children. He was appalled at the end of the vacation to realize that he had spent over \$10 for theater tickets. Ten dollars meant as much to him as a hundred or more to most students. Yet even that fact did not influence him to give up going. On Christmas eve he attended another roaring farce, where the principal attraction was advertised as a "ballet unexcelled on two continents," and the very billboards that announced the play insulted the Christian sentiment of every disciple of our Lord as Christendom reverently called to mind his humble birth and the world in its mighty need, sunk in its vice and degradation, paused a little while to see him in all his glory. If only men greedily for gain and pleasure would only let the Prince of Peace come into the hearts of men. But, oh, how shall he come when for love of that which to have is to produce all kinds of evil men obscure the lovely vision by scenes of shame and cruelty the Lord on the very evening of his birth!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Necessary Expenses for Twelve Weeks' School.

Persons who board themselves can spend as much or little as they choose on living expenses. It pays to have a little extra money for lectures, books, and other things. But the necessary expenses are only as follows:

To pay the first day:	BOWARD	LADIES
School (Incidental Fee)	\$4.50	\$4.50
Ex. (Hospital Fee)	2.00	2.00
Books, etc., about	2.00	2.00
General Deposit	1.00	1.00
Room (stove, table, etc.)	2.00	2.00
Fuel and Oil	2.50	1.00
Rent of Laundry	5.00	5.00
First Month's Board	1.00	1.00
Living Ex. per day	17.50	18.75
To pay during the term:		
Laundry	1.50	
Beginning 2d Mo., Board	5.00	5.00
Beginning 3d Mo., Board	5.00	5.00
	28.75	28.75
Gen'l Deposit returned	1.00	1.00
Total Expense, 12 Weeks	27.75	27.75

For those below A Grammar district the \$2 for books, and \$1 for incidental fee, making the total only \$24.75.

When four girls room together each saves \$1 on room, and \$2 or more on fuel, making the total only \$21.75, if classed below A Grammar.

Fuel is 50 cents more in Winter and 50 cents less in Spring term.

Two rooms for housekeeping, with stove, etc., can usually be rented for from \$1 to \$6 a term.

The price of a big coat, a little tan bark, or a few home-spun bed-covers, will give a term of school which will change one's whole life for the better!

REMARKABLE CURE OF COUGHS.

A Little Boy's Life Saved.

I have a few words to say regarding Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It saved my little boy's life and I feel that I cannot praise it enough. I bought a bottle of it from A. E. Steere of Goodwin, S. D., and when I got home with it the poor baby could hardly breathe. I gave the medicine as directed every ten minutes until he "threw up" and then I thought sure he was going to choke to death. We had to pull the phlegm out of his mouth in great long strings. I am positive that if I had not got that bottle of cough medicine, my boy would not be on earth today.—JOHN DEMONT, Inwood, Iowa. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS RY



DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS BETWEEN Louisville and St. Louis

Parlor Cars on Day Trains. Pullman Buffet Sleepers on Night Trains.

For rates and further information, address

L. J. IRWIN, G. P. A. LOUISVILLE, KY.

You Have Got Sense

and it will only take six or seven cents a day to carry one of the Three Per Cent Gold Endowment Bonds of

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky

and provide for your old age. Come and see us now. Tomorrow you may not be able to take it.

At least investigate. WONT YOU?

J. C. BECK, Jr., Special Agent, State Bank and Trust Bldg., Richmond, Ky.

W. H. PORTER, District Agent, Berea Banking Company, Berea, Ky.

MADISON COUNTY.

The newly-elected officers for the County took charge of their offices Monday morning.

Daniel Langford, of Clays Ferry, died at his home, from paralysis, last Saturday, aged 73 years.

Mr. John L. Amsden, of Versailles, addressed the Y. M. C. A., of Richmond, on Sunday afternoon at the Methodist Church, and at night in the First Presbyterian Church.

County Court last Monday was well attended. The cattle market was full and fairly brisk prices were paid; ranging, for steers, 2 1/2 cents to 4 1/2 cents; hogs, 2 1/2 cents to 4 cents. Quite a brisk business was done in swapping plugs. Shingles were plentiful and sold well.

Rev. Horvay McDowell, who has been preaching at White's Station and has frequently occupied pulpits in this city, was in a car which ran off the track and capsized at Maysville Monday. The coach was considerably damaged, but fortunately not a passenger received even the slightest injury.—Register.

The county board of supervisors appointed by Judge E. C. Millon to supervise the County tax lists for the present year, met Monday morning to begin work, but nothing was done except to organize. The board is composed of the following well-known business men: H. C. Hargis, S. P. Deatherage, N. B. Coy, A. T. Chennault, John C. Hendren, C. F. Park and George D. White. Mr. White was elected chairman of the board and deputy county assessor. T. J. Berry, clerk.—Pantagraph.

THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY A. G. NORMAN & CO., CINCINNATI, Jan. 7.

CATTLE—Common.....	\$2.25 @ \$3.15
Butchers.....	3.75 @ 5.25
Shippers.....	4.85 @ 5.60
CALVES—Choice.....	5.00 @ 6.00
Large Common.....	3.00 @ 4.00
HOGS—Common.....	4.35 @ 6.10
Fair, good light.....	5.60 @ 6.00
Packing.....	6.25 @ 6.40
SHEEP—Good to choice.....	3.00 @ 3.50
Common to fair.....	1.75 @ 2.85
LAMBS—Good to choice.....	4.75 @ 5.35
Common to fair.....	3.75 @ 4.65
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	92
CORN—No. 2 mixed New.....	68 @ 69
OATS—No. 2.....	49 @ 50
RYE—No. 2.....	71 @ 72
FLOUR—Winter patent.....	3.80 @ 4.00
" fancy.....	3.55 @ 3.70
" Family.....	3.00 @ 3.25
MILL FEED.....	22.50 @ 26.00
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.....	13.50 @ 14.00
" No. 2.....	11.50 @ 12.00
" No. 1 Clover.....	10.50 @ 11.00
" No. 2.....	9.50 @ 9.50
POULTRY—	
Springers per lb.....	9
Heavy hens.....	8
Roosters.....	8 1/2
Turkey hens.....	8 1/2
Spring Turkeys.....	9
Ducks.....	9
Eggs—Fresh near by.....	30
" Goose.....	
HIDES—Wet salted.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
" No 1 dry salt.....	9 @ 10
" Bull.....	6 1/2 @ 7
" Sheep skins.....	40 @ 50
TALLOW—Prime city.....	6 @ 6 1/2
" Country.....	5 1/2 @ 6

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Grover Fish has gone to Georgetown to school.

Miss Mattie McFerron, of Livingston, is here in school.

J. S. Waddie, of Senfold Cane, paid us a visit Monday.

John Todd, of Sherman, Texas, is visiting friends in town.

J. W. Stephens, our genial railroad agent, is taking a short vacation.

Miss Anna Hanson entertained friends at her home Monday evening.

J. A. and E. W. Baker, of Wallace, were in town Monday.

Geo. W. Pow is out again, though not yet able to be in school.

Messrs. Conley and May, of Magoffin county, are back in school this winter.

Charles Davis and Miss China Coyle, of Berea, were married last week.

J. M. Early was at County Court Monday, and reports a good crowd in attendance.

June Terrell, of Denver, Col., and Granville Manpin, of Harrisonville, Mo., are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. J. W. Carnahan received a visit last week from her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Williams, of London, Ky.

Miss Sarah E. Adams, of Chicago, is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Brown. Miss Adams is a trained nurse.

Robt. Daugherty, a former student at Berea, from Kirby Knob, left last week to enter a dental college in Louisville.

Professor Jones's sermon at the Chapel services Sunday evening is spoken of very appreciatively. The topic was "Opportunities."

Commencing Sunday, Jan. 19, special revival services will commence at Berea Church, led by Rev. J. O. Buswell, of Mellen, Wisconsin.

Will Brannman, of Wildee, is in charge of the L. & N. R. R. at this place while Mr. Stephens is off on leave.

Miss Mary A. Titus and sister entertained a number of their school friends on New Year's night. It was a most enjoyable social occasion.

On Sunday morning at the Baptist church the subject will be "Prayer." At night, "The Gospel, The Dynamite of God."

The service of Narrow Gap last Sunday evening, led by Brother Lodwick, and assisted by singers from Berea, was very well attended.

Volley Williams and Miss Susie Hazlewood, of Berea, were married on Tuesday, by newly-elected Esquire W. A. Johnson.

Tuesday, Jan. 6, marked the sixtieth anniversary of the wedding of James Hart and his estimable wife. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are the parents of our worthy postmaster.

Bicknell & Early are pushing business and doing a large trade. Their stock is well selected, and their prices are low for good goods.

The Berea Telephone Company is doing a good business. Miss Ersie Richardson is in charge during the day, and T. T. Simmons answers calls during the night.

W. H. Robe, of Indian Fort Mountain, called on Monday and renewed his subscription to THE CITIZEN. Brother Robe says that the weather on the mountains is several degrees warmer than in Berea.

E. L. and James Woods, brothers of Miss Carrie Woods, have purchased the old Thomas Kennedy homestead, in Garrard county, where the plot of Uncle Tom's Cabin was laid.

Rev. A. P. Smith, of Berea, returned Tuesday from a trip to Crooked Creek, where he had been taking part in revival services under the auspices of the Baptist Church. Brother Smith reports an excellent meeting.

Rev. R. R. Noel, of Stanford, was in our office Monday. Brother Noel is pastor of Silver Creek Baptist Church. He reports the church as flourishing; during the past year he has received into the church 106 members. The meetings last Saturday and Sunday were harmonious and spiritual.

The First Baptist Church, Colored, of Berea, met Jan. 5, 1902, and elected the pastor and officers for the year as follows: Rev. J. A. Broadbent, Pastor; H. Willis, Recording Secretary; C. H. Blythe, Financial Secretary; J. A. West, Treasurer; S. Miller, Janitor. A collection was taken which amounted to \$21.00.

Our folks will have the opportunity to attend an interesting and instructive entertainment next Saturday night at the Chapel, when Hon. William H. Sanders will deliver his lecture, "The Mind Life." Mr. Sanders comes under the auspices of the Interstate Lecture Bureau, and was secured to us by Prof. L. V. Dodge for this winter's lecture course. Do not fail to hear this lecture.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR STUDENTS.

Some little stir has been made regarding the present regulations of the College for its students on the Lord's day, and a word or two of explanation may be in order. The sole object of the Sunday regulations of the school is the spiritual good of the students. They are a somewhat peculiar class by themselves and can best be treated together. No one who has attended one of the College services on Sunday night will have any doubt of the great value of these gatherings. The Sunday Chapel is exactly like the Chapel on week days except that it occurs at night and lasts for one hour. It is in charge of a committee of College officers, and has no connection with any church.

The plans of churches in Berea must be of course somewhat modified by the regulations which the College adopts. The Second Church has had no night preaching service. The old Berea Church has voted to discontinue night services until it may have a building of its own.

Students are free to attend any church in the morning and any church services which may be appointed for Sunday afternoon.

The whole matter is set forth in President Frost's announcement, which is reprinted from THE CITIZEN of several weeks ago. It should be added to this statement, however, that the excusing officers have not only excused for outside Sunday-schools the persons who were connected with such schools during the summer, but also all who were connected with such schools during the fall term, so far as they have applied for such excuses. This has been done also in reference to the Sunday-schools at West Union, Silver Creek, Hickory Plains, and other outlying points. It is the policy of the institution to strengthen and help our outlying Sunday schools.

"I have to announce a somewhat different order and arrangement for our observance of Sunday, the Lord's Day. This matter has been under consideration for a good while, and the Faculty has finally come to a very satisfactory agreement as to the best plan. The reason for the change are numerous and weighty. I cannot mention them all at this time, but I wish you to know that we are not acting for one reason, or for two reasons, but for a great many reasons. As we have studied over the matter we have been surprised that we had not seen the needs of the case and entered upon this plan long ago.

"Of course we realize that there will be some objections and disadvantages about any plan that can be devised. We have tried to find the arrangement that, upon the whole, will have the fewest and the least objections, and the greatest advantages.

"For one thing we have felt the College, like other institutions which are placed in circumstances like ours, must do something itself for its students on the Lord's Day, and that we cannot leave them altogether to take their chances in a small village like Berea. We ought to meet with the students for one College service on Sunday, the same as we do on Monday and any other days of the week. The tendency of the age is toward concentration, and we are sure that it will be most profitable for us all to have a general assembly on the Lord's day.

"Our plan is this: "1st. We shall make no requirements for Sunday morning service. The Union Church and the denominational churches cordially invite the students to attend their services, and we leave them to accept one of these invitations according to their own pleasure. The Sunday morning service is optional and free. The same is true for any church service which may be planned for Sunday p. m.

"2nd. We shall hold a College service, like daily College prayers, but occupying one hour, on Sunday night, which will be attended by all students who are above 15 years of age. This service is in charge of a committee consisting of Prof. Jones, Dr. Burgess, and Mr. Gamble, and we are very sure that it will be the most pleasant and profitable College service ever held in Berea.

"3rd. All students will be expected to attend the Union Sunday-school. Our Bible study can be made most effective and profitable in one well-organized school.

"To this Sunday-school requirement, however, there is a large exception. Residents of Berea who attend other Sunday-schools in the summer will be encouraged to continue in the same schools throughout the year. They must get excuses from their advising officers so that we shall know where they are, but we not only grant these excuses but we advise them to get excused and continue in the school which they attend in the summer.

"And further, for the most part we shall be glad to excuse students who are now attending the Baptist or Disciple Sunday-schools or other outside schools, and have them continue as they have begun in these schools. And still further, any special cases for excuse from Sunday-school or night service will be kindly considered by the advising officers or the Faculty.

"Let us enter into this arrangement happily and with the determination that we will get the greatest possible pleasure and profit out of it."

Correspondence.

NOTE.—The correspondence from Livingston and McKee did not reach us in time for last week's issue.

Jackson County.

Rev. J. G. Parsons preached here last Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 28, 29, 1901.

DIED.—At the residence of the jailer, Saturday, Dec. 28, 1901, William B. Lunsford, jailer elect of this county. Mr. Lunsford was highly respected as a good citizen. He would have entered upon his duties next June.

The infant son of Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Amy died, last week, of scarlet fever.

Misses Minnie Flinchum and Daisy Parsons and S. N. Welch and Monroe Bowles, of this place, are in school at Berea.

W. R. Engle has completed his new residence, and is occupying it.

Geo. C. Moore has purchased the house and lot owned by M. A. Halcomb and rented it to John H. Reynolds for a year. Mr. Moore is recovering from a sprained ankle.

Misses Anise and Linda Fowler, of Waveria, were here Saturday and Sunday.

Circuit Court convened Monday, Jan. 6.

Rev. Mr. Martin, of Mauleen, will move here in a few days.

County Superintendent R. M. Bradshaw was in town on business Saturday.

Capt. John Pennington has rented Mrs. King's property.

Rockcastle County.

Livingston.

Miss Fannie Redd, of Cran Orchard, and Miss Thompson, of Mt. Vernon, are guests of Mrs. Dr. Cooper.

Miss Fannie Caldwell, of London, is visiting Mrs. Matt Ballard.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade spent Christmas at their former home near Danville.

Miss Cora Adams is visiting relatives at Mt. Vernon and Martinsburg.

Mr. Mat Ballard visited Louisville last week. He has recovered his health.

Mr. John Farmer and family have moved to Elizabethtown.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bunn are living at the Eight Gables hotel.

The Christmas entertainment, at the Christian Church, was a great success. Every child in the town was made happy by a present.

Geo. Preston, of Jellico, Tenn., is here on a visit to his father, John Preston.

Mrs. Georgia McFerron is here on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Childress.

Mr. Merimee has the grippe.

Madison County.

Peytontown.

Geo. W. Wright, who has been at home very sick, is out again.

C. F. Burnam has been on a visit to his brother, J. C. Burnam, of Berea.

J. L. Francis, of Richmond, agent for the Sun Life Insurance Co., spent Sunday in this place.

Luke Williams, of Richmond, was here Saturday on business.

Clay Jones was the fortunate recipient of a bed-room set as a premium given by R. R. Harris.

Misses Tommie Guinn, of Richmond, and Mary Price, of Lexington, were the guests of Miss Lucy Martin last week.

Miss Florence Gibbs, of Richmond, was here on a visit last week to Miss Mary V. White.

Ed. Jenkins, Jr., and Miss Mattie Blythe, of Richmond, were married last week at the home of the bride.

Rev. S. M. Watts was with us again last Sunday; we had a good day.

Our Sunday-school is in splendid condition, both spiritual and financial.

A number of our people attended County Court in Richmond Monday.

S. F. McGuire and brother William have been on a visit to R. R. Harris, of Livingston.

A Cure for Lumbago.

W. C. Williamson, of Amherst, Va., says "For more than a year I suffered from lumbago. I finally tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm and it gave me entire relief, which all other remedies had failed to do." Sold by S. E. Welch, Jr.

NASH TO OHIO SOLONS

Indites a Lengthy Message to the General Assembly.

AFFAIRS OF THE STATE REVIEWED.

Publicity Plan Favored in Dealing With Corporations—Suggestions as to Taxation—Condition of the Various Institutions—A Number of Important Recommendations.

Columbus, O., Jan. 6.—The Seventy-fifth general assembly convened at noon and at once effected organization. W. S. McKinney, of Ashtabula county, was elected speaker of the house and H. L. McElroy, of Knox county, of the senate. Frank L. Archer, of Belmont, was elected president pro tem, and Frank E. Seaboy, of Miami, chief clerk. Following this, the message of Governor Nash was read in both branches. The message deals exclusively with affairs of state.

Among the most important matters discussed by the governor is the question of tax revision, in which he favors eliminating tax on realty for state purposes, thus dispensing with a judicial board of equalization, and deriving additional revenues from corporations to provide the necessary state funds. He asserts that the financial affairs of the state are in a satisfactory condition, the balance to its credit at the close of business on the 15th day of November, 1901, being \$1,236,644.66. The total cost of state government for the year ending Nov. 15, 1901, is placed at \$7,783,615.88.

During the last year the total valuation of real and personal property upon the grand duplicate of Ohio has been increased by nearly \$25,000,000. The governor urges the legislature to reduce the present rate of taxation for the general revenue fund and common school fund. Conditions in the penal, reformatory and benevolent institutions of the state are dealt upon and some suggestions made looking to their betterment.

On the subject of corporations Governor Nash says the state, before she gives corporations her approval and permits them to do business, ought to require that all their capital stock be paid in money and invested in the business they purpose to transact. She ought to make sure of this fact by reports made to some competent officer. We should go further, and require these companies to make annual reports, to be filed with and inspected by the officer indicated above.

Discussing the National guard, the governor recommends that provision be made for continuing the annual encampments of the National guard for 12 days, instead of six days. The Ohio State university, owing to its rapid growth, the governor says, is in need of new facilities, and he trusts the general assembly will not overlook it.

The governor next reviews the report submitted to him by the commission appointed to investigate convict labor. This stated that all convicts should be employed a reasonable number of hours each day, and in productive labor, "for without this there can be no health, no discipline and no progress toward reformation."

The governor advises the assembly that if a change be made in the way such labor is employed in Ohio, to bear in mind that such changes will involve the expenditure of large sums of money. He recommends also that Ohio take part in and make an exhibit of her industrial products at the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis in 1903. The fish and game laws, he holds, need revision. The law authorizing the governor to appoint three members of the board of control of the agricultural experiment station at Wooster, O., he thinks should be so changed as to permit the governor to appoint five members of the board of control, and then give that board power to elect the director of the station.

In conclusion the message congratulates the assembly upon the fact that the times are so full of promise, and tribute is paid to the memory of the martyred president, the late William McKinley.

Oleomargarine Ruling.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The United States supreme court confirmed the judgment of the Ohio supreme court in the case of the Capital City Dairy company vs. the state of Ohio, involving the validity of Ohio statutes regulating the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine. The case was decided in favor of the state on the ground that the oleomargarine statutes are a police regulation. The opinion was rendered by Justice White.

Negroes Drowned.

Columbus, Ga., Jan. 4.—While investigating the damage done to the dam of the Columbus Power company by the recent flood, Chief Engineer John Lee and four negroes were carried through one of the breaks in the structure. Mr. Lee and one negro were rescued, badly bruised, but the other three negroes were drowned. Their names are Frank Harvey, Wm. Bussey and Matt Hixon.

Dry Goods Store Burned.

Hartford City, Ind., Jan. 3.—Fire broke out in the dry goods and clothing store of E. I. Winter. The flames had gained great headway when the discovery was made. The stock was almost totally destroyed and the building was laid in ruins. The loss is \$50,000, insurance \$30,000.

Vault Blown Open.

Columbus, Neb., Jan. 4.—The Blue Valley bank at Bellwood, Butler county, was robbed of \$2,000. The vault was blown open with dynamite, and the robbers escaped.

DEEP SEA TRAGEDY.

Steamship Ramm and Goes to the Bottom—The Lives Lost.

San Francisco, Jan. 5.—At least two score of persons perished as a result of the collision between the steamer Walla Walla and French bark Max. The Walla Walla, owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship company, sailed from San Francisco Jan. 1 for Puget sound ports. She carried 36 first-class passengers, 28 second-class and a crew of 80 men. When off Cape Mendocino, on the California coast, at 4:10 a. m. Thursday the bark Max of a French line loomed up in the haze and crashed into the Walla Walla's bow. All the passengers and crew of the Walla Walla except the few on watch were asleep, but were aroused by the crash. The steerage quarters were in the bow, and it is believed that some of the steerage passengers and crew were crushed to death. A big hole was made in the steamer's bow and she sank in 35 minutes. The officers and crew maintained strict discipline and boats and life rafts were lowered.

Disastrous Collision.

Kelthville, La., Jan. 2.—Two lives were lost, one person seriously injured and the race horse George Arnold, for which \$20,000 had been refused, was killed in a disastrous collision between Texas Pacific east freight No. 67 and a Houston, East and West Texas freight on a siding at this place. The dead: W. J. Daniels, Houston, fireman; James Kane, stable attendant; injured: Hob Edwards, negro fireman, both legs broken and severe internal injuries. Twelve cars of the Houston, East and West Texas train were burned to the trucks. The engineer of the Houston, East and West Texas train, who is said to have been Newt Denton, disappeared immediately after the accident.

Three Trains Wrecked.

Johnstown, Pa., Jan. 6.—Because of a wrong signal at the Nixeyan tower a fast eastbound Pennsylvania express train ran into a slow freight train ahead, five miles west of this city, and a few minutes later a westbound freight crashed into the wreck, causing the death of four persons and the serious injury of at least five others. The train, No. 14, got a clear block at the tower, and running ahead at full speed crashed into the rear of extra freight No. 490, wrecking the engine and two cars of No. 14 and the cabin and two cars of the freight. Westbound extra freight No. 993 almost immediately piled into the debris, the engine and ten cars tumbling into the river.

Cuban Electoral Vote.

Havana, Jan. 3.—The central board of scrutiny has made public the following returns of election held in Cuba on Dec. 31: Tomas Estrada Palma, the Nationalist candidate for the presidency of Cuba, has 55 electors, while General Bartolome Maso, the Democratic candidate, who withdrew from the campaign, has eight electors. Senor Palma secured the unanimous electoral delegations from the provinces of Pinar Del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara, and one elector from Puerto Principe and five from Santiago. General Maso secured three electors from Puerto Principe and five from Santiago.

Palma Ticket Elected.

Havana, Jan. 2.—The indications are that the Palma ticket will be elected and that Tomas Estrada Palma, the Nationalist candidate for the presidency of Cuba, will receive the unanimous vote of the electoral college. The adherents of General Bartolome Maso (the Democratic candidate who recently withdrew from the campaign) not only withdrew their candidates, but refused to go to the polls. A remarkably light vote was polled throughout the island.

Natives of Samar Hostile.

Manila, Jan. 2.—General Wheaton's report from the island of Samar indicates that little has been accomplished there. The attitude of the natives is even more unfriendly than ever before. General Chaffee will probably visit the island in order to investigate the state of affairs prevailing there. On the other hand, in Batangas province, the organized campaign against the native warriors is progressing favorably and speedy results are expected.

Deadly Duel.

Paducah, Ky., Jan. 1.—It is reported here that near Sprout's Bridge, eight miles east of Fulton, George Stevens and Berry Hill, prominent young men, met and began firing at each other with pistols. Both men are said to be mortally wounded.

1902 JANUARY 1902

Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	